examine their continued use in the country. Based on the recommendation of the Expert Committee, Government have banned certain pesticides for use in the country and have imposed restrictions on the use of some others. The Expert Committee is currently reviewing the use of 17 pesticides in the country. The Expert Committee has not recommended a ban or has only recommended a restricted use for some pesticides banned in Western Countries partly because of more rapid degradation and less persistence of pesticides in tropical conditions in India as compared to the temperate climate in the Western Countries.

Statement

List of pesticides banned / restricted in some of the Western Countries

1. Dicofol
2. Captan
3. Carbaryal
4. Nitrofen
5. Oxyfluorfen
6. Paraquat
7. Penta Chlorphenol
8. Aldrin
9. Dimethoate
10. Endosulfan
11. Hepatachlor
12. Chalordane
13. Phorate
14. Zinc Phosphide
15. Methyal Parathion
16. 2, 4-D
17. Chorbenzilate
18. Captafol
19. BHC
20. Sodium Cyanide
21. DDT
22. Dieldrain
23. EDB
24. Aluminium Phosphide
25. Aldicaro

It may, however, be pointed out that all of them are not uniformly banned in all Western Countries. The pesticides from Sl. No. 17 to 25 are also restricted for use in India. Those at Sl. No. 17, 20 and 22 are rarely used in this country. Nitrofen at Sl. No. 4 is also not being used in this country in actual practice for some years. In addition, Government have placed legal ban on 4 pesticides, namely; (1) Dibromochloropropane (DBCB): (2) Toxaphene (3) Pentachloro-nitrobenezene (PCNB) and (4) Endrin, and since they are not in use, they are not listed in the above list. Registration Committee, constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, has also refused permission for 19 pesticides due to negative toxicological reasons and their harmful effects on the living beings and the environment.

Constitutional Status to Commission for Backward Classes and Minorities

652. SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give constitutional Status to and establish a National Commission for backward Classes and Minorities;

(b) if the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative by when the Commission is likely to be established; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) Neither there is a single National Commission for Backward Classes and Minorities at present nor there is any proposal to establish such a Commission.

However, the Second Backward Classes Commission set under Article 340 of the Constitution, under the Chairmanship of late Shri B.P Mandal has already submitted its report and their recommendations are being considered and implemented.

The Minorities Commission is already functioning and proposal to accord a statutory / Constitutional status to this Commission is under consideration.